SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1852. NO. 30.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be givenf Application will be made to F. George, Esq., or mysel at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant, NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the Novelty Works. SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raielgh, Nov., 185.. 2—

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, avails himself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. He has just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months. I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, .05 840—w tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by J. BROWN, No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg. about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest maner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimor-boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

Law School, at Hillsboro', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 15th of January next, and continue until June following.

A Moot Court will be holden once in each week.

Text books can be had here at the prices charged by E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville.

Board can be had in good families in town and in the immediate neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.

December 30th, 1851. 16—1m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Music and Pianos.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh. 94—tf.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S. N. C. Bookstore

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent perannum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson; Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Compt'l. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,** Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

H. H. TUCKER, Surviving Partner.

December 30, 1851. 900—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD, No. 21, Old Street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get **Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,** and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.

M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS, No. 143 MARKET STREET, *PHILADELPHIA.*

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.

January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD, Wholesail and Retail Druggist and Apothecary.

January 27, 1852. 25—

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Ready-Made Clothing.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. We have received a full assortment of fine, extra fine, and low priced Ready-made Clothing, which we are instructed to sell at the very lowest prices, in order to close out the entire stock, to make room for further supplies.

A. B. STITH, & CO.

Raleigh, December 20, 1851. 14—

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day, at the Drug store of

Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, . . . $650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450
" " " Gothic style, " " 3, 400
" square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10, 375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350
" " " " " " on modern legs, " " 7-8, 350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, 300
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*] 275
" " " " on turned legs, 250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250
" " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store o WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant,
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

FALL TRADE, 1851

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of **Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,** carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank. THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 97—tf.

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns, in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS, Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio Mineral Paint.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.
2500 gallons do. do. in casks of various sizes. do do per gal.
200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. do 55 do
5000 Gallons do do do in casks of various sizes. do do do
350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.
1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.
50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb,
150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns." B. F. POND, *56 Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House.) NEW YORK.*

New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

For the Standard.

A VALENTINE.

TO B.

Tho' many years have rolled away,
Fair lady, since we met,
I find the reigning bell of yore
Is bright and blooming yet.
How many memories o'er me rush,
As now I think of thee,
Of by-gone hours, when I was young,
And you, were fancy free.

Ah! then I dearly loved to watch
The sunshine of thy face,
Or in the mazy dance to mark
Thy bouyant, bounding grace.
Your merry laugh, like Fairy bells,
Fell on my listening ear,
While every hour flew swiftly by,
If I thy voice could hear.

I loved to watch your fearless grace,
As on your bounding steed,
O'er hill and dale you madly dashed,
At rash and dangerous speed.
And when you said you knew no fear,
While dashing thus along,
I wondered that a form so slight,
Could hold a heart so strong.

Yet soon I found that form enshrined,
Genius, both proud and high,
I saw it on your noble brow,
And in your flashing eye.
At times my spirit owned the spell,
And bowed before thine own,
'Twas not the woman I adored,
But Genius on her throne.

We parted, and you linked your fate
With one well worthy thee,
Whilst I became a wanderer lone,
O'er distant land and sea.
"Who is he?" here methinks you say,
But *that* I will not tell,
I'll only say in years gone by,
I loved you "passing well."

A now when'ere I read such lays
As that last penned by B,
I smile within myself and say,
I know it came from thee.
Bright child of Genius, fare-thee-well;
With this to thee I send,
The purest, best of Valentines—
Good wishes from a Friend. X.

From the New York Times.

JAPAN, OR NIPHON.

Along the eastern shore of Asia, five or six thousand miles from the westernmost of the American States, are scattered multitudes of volcanic islands. They extend irregularly from Behring's Straits to Ceylon. Some four thousand of them, more or less, lying over against the Chinese sea-board, constitute the Empire of Japan, the object of an expedition about to leave the ports of our country; and in view of the interest imparted to this *terra incognita* by the anticipated opening of commercial relations, the *Times* volunteers a trifle of desultory information. It may be prudent to know a little about a people to whom we propose to teach so much. Some slight knowledge of their institutions—and all our knowledge of this insular monarchy is but slight—may not be superfluous, before we materially alter and perhaps destroy them.

The whole empire of Japan is said to contain a population of 30,000,000 inhabitants. Niphon, the largest of the island group, boasts of an extent about equal to, and a population nearly double that of Ireland. The Chinese have corrupted the name into Jihpun, and the English by an easy transition, make Japan of it. Upon this Niphon, among temples and camphor groves and rice fields, and hills cultivated to the summits, stand the capital towns of Miaco and Jeddo. The latter ranks among the first class cities of the world. Its low, one-story buildings shelter a population of 1,500,000 souls, all laboring cheerfully at the mechanic or finer arts, or living in as much aristocratic elegance and ease as an European nobility of measureless pedigree. At Jeddo, too, resides the civil Emperor or Siogoon of Japan; and there the princes who rule in the multitudinous islands spend half their time; thence all the reins of Government diverge; and there the imperial council holds its sessions. The commerce of the Archipelago all centres at Jeddo. At Miaco, on the other side of the island, lives the Mikado, or religious Emperor, in other times the sole ruler of the realm in all its interests, civil, naval and superstitious. Revolution, however, did its work some centuries since, and the Siogoon, an upstart from the lower orders, made himself nominal regent and actual autocrat of the Empire. Time has in turn crippled the power of the Siogoon, who is actually governed by his council; retaining, however, a sort of veto not at all similar to the veto of the American Constitution. If any act of the council fail to meet the views of the Siogoon, it is referred to three of his nearest relatives. If they sustain the objections of the chief, the council is obliged to adjourn and disembowel themselves: each member deliberately cutting himself open. On the other hand, should the act of the council be approved, the Siogoon is bound to abdicate, pretty much on the same principle that an English Cabinent Minister resigns when voted down in the Commons. The Mikado inhabits a temple at Miaco, and spends his time in receiving adoration. As he has to dress daily in new garments, and eat daily from new crockery, his fare is said to be hard. He generally resigns in favor of his son, after a few years of deification, and retires to privatelife.

The island of Kiusiu is next in order of dimension to Niphon. Nagasaki, the port town, is the only one to which foreigners are admitted. There the Dutch have their island-fort of Dezima, in which they remain locked up two-thirds of the year, until the pair of vessels, the only ones Japanese jealousy allows to European commerce, arrives. Then an annual pilgrimage, with presents to the Siogoon, at Jeddo takes up three months; and six weeks of the year are left, in which to dispose of the cargoes of spices, and load up the return burdens of copper and camphor. The various tables and stands and cabinets and enamelled work, for the exquisite manufacture of which the Japanese are so famous, are never permitted to leave the islands. A few samples, enough to furnish models for European imitation, alone escape, through the connivance of sub-officials.

Japan is as insulated in manners, habits, government and religion, as in situation. Every thing strikes the stranger as anomalous, like the animal and vegetable life of Australia. The social scheme is entirely subordinate to the purposes of Government. A more perfect system of checks and balances never entered the head of the constitution maker. It is a perfect network of espionage. Each private citizen is by law a spy upon his five nearest neighbors. The commissioned and secret spies of Government reside in every village. Each magistrate is surrounded by spies. The prince, who rules a million subjects, has his two secretaries appointed at Jeddo, where one resides, while the other, the shadow of the viceroy in his remote Government, transmits constant information to his fellow at the capital. Even these subordinates are in their turn subjected to surveillance; and for better security, the prince is obliged to spend each alternate year at the Capital, where his family remain all the while as hostages. The Council and the Siogoon are equally watched; and to be detected in error or dishonor or neglect, entails upon the unfortunate officer the duty of cutting himself open in the presence of his friends. This curious mode of self-destruction is a part of the education of every Japanese child. To accomplish it gracefully, and upon hearing the first whisper prejudicial to one's fame, is the great object of the national ethics. In a scheme so ingeniously tied and knotted up, it is impossible for any advance or improvement to be made. The people are victims of an inevitably vicious absurdity.

And yet the Japanese hunger and thirst for fragments of European learning. They pick up with the utmost avidity any scrap of knowledge their Dutch or Chinese visitors may let drop. Many of the leading French and German scientific authors, have been rendered into the vernacular, and are esteemed standard authorities. They have their astromical instruments, calculate their almanacs and eclipses, and know more about every other planet in the solar system than they do of their own. They have none of the Chinese supercilious contempt for barbarian accomplishments. Their motto is "to get all they can, and keep all they get."

But the oddest of the national idiosyncrasies is the rooted aversion to outsiders. A glance at history, perhaps, with the conservative scheme of checks and balances we have referred to, borne in mind, will serve partially to elucidate this peculiarity.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans who found and landed in Japan. This they did in 1542, meeting with a cordial and hospitable welcome. Commerce at once sprung up with great animation, the Portuguese naturally endeavoring to obtain an entire monopoly of it. The early zeal of the Jesuits, then an uncorrupted order of holy men, carried a large body of missionaries to the new land, where the attractive dogmas of Roman Catholicism were remarkably successful in displacing Sintooism and Buddhism, the prevalent religions of the people. The converts numbered nearly a hundred thousand souls, embracing members of the Imperial family, and the Mikado himself is said to have been a believer. In the course of a hundred years the trade with Europe had waxed exceedingly. The commercial importance of the discoverers, had declined, however, and the Dutch, always ready to extend their traffic, were soon located at every Japanese port of any moment. To drive out their Portuguese rivals entirely was a great object with the thrifty Hollanders. Stories were accordingly circulated, that the Catholic Missionaries, as true believers in the Papal supremacy, designed to bring the Islands under the rule of the Roman pontiff. The fears thus excited were soon in ungovernable flame. A revolution took place. The Siogon of the day was deposed; a war of extermination waged against the Jesuits, and hosts of faithful converts, faithful even in death, put to the sword. History records that the Dutch had overshot the mark. They had stirred up so thorough a dread of European treachery, that they themselves came very near suffering the consequences, and only saved the narrow footing they still retain at Nagasaki, by aiding in the slaughter and torture of their Christian brethren. Even now their two vessels per annum are always deprived of their armature and rudders, the moment they come to anchor; and whatever cash capital they bring along is kindly taken care of by the Japanese authorities. There is no reason to believe that the captains and sailors have to open commercial relations every year by trampling on the crucifix; though during the first heat of animosity against the Catholics that formulary was undoubtedly exacted and obligingly complied with.

From the era of this anti-Christian warfare, 1637, the whole policy of the Japanese Government has been directed to the prohibition of foreign intercourse. The Dutch and Chinese alone trade at Nagasaki. That port is the only one open as an ancorage ground to foreigners; the condition of that favor being the deposit of all their arms with the authorities of the city. Under no circumstances is any one permitted to land or engage in traffic. To anchor in any other harbor of the Empire, instantly exposes a vessel to destruction. Natives of other countries, shipwrecked or coming voluntarily upon the shores, are consigned to prison. Natives of the islands shipwrecked aboad, are not permitted to return, save upon a Dutch and Chinese vessel. A decree to that effect was transmitted to the European powers in 1843.

We may review briefly the various attempts of civilization to break down the selfish barrier of the Japanese.

The English, as long ago as the reign of Charles I., sent an embassy thither, to obtain the privilege of trade for the East India Company. As the war upon foreigners had not yet been declared, the advantages asked for were promptly granted. All the ports of the empire were opened to the Company's vessels; remaining so, however, for only a dozen or fifteen years, when the exclusive system was reinstated. In 1811, England made another effort to get in, having conquered the various Dutch possessions of the Dutch Factory at Dezima, but the Japanese refused to accede to any such arrangement. In spite of every artifice on the part of the English, the Factory was for several years carefully protected, and eventually guaranteed to its Dutch possessors. The British have never since repeated the attempt. Certainly they would stand a poorer chance than any others, so inflexible have the Japanese been prejudiced by their doings in 1811, and their more recent subjugation of China.

The Russians have endeavored to find ingress ever since the days of Catharine I. The proximity of their Kamsckatkan Territories, and the return of the straggling Japanese sailors, at various times, before the decree of 1843 was promulgated, have been ineffectually relied upon. In 1804, a Russian envoy visited Nigaski in great state, and through the intervention of the Dutch, obtained an audience, but that was all. The Court of Jeddo wanted nothing to do with that of St. Petesburg. The Emperor Alexander declared war, and captured a few inconsiderable islands at the north. The Japanese retaliated by seizing a Russian frigate, with its crew, and notified their enemies that every one of the captives should be put to death, unless hostilities were suspended. The war, was therefore, terminated.

The Dutch have managed to maintain their post at Dezima, with the slender advantages it yields, by dint of uncomplaining submission to the authorities. King William, in 1834, thought to obtain a modification of the prohibitive policy. To that end he sent a letter to Siogoon, detailing the result of the Chinese war, and begging that there should be some let up of the wretched embargo, in favor of the European commercial powers. After maturely deliberating upon the proposition for two years, the Siogoon replied that he had carefully watched the progress of events in China, involving the overthrow of the fundamental law of that empire. Those events, upon which his majesty of the Netherlands based his arguments, were, in his eyes, the very strongest reasons for re-affirming the standing policy of the Japanese. It was clear that there could be no peace without the entire exclusion of strangers. Had the Chinese never allowed the English to gain a foot-hold in Canton, their domestic institutions would have remained undisturbed. "From the moment," said the Siogoon, "that we yield one point, we become vulnerable in all. This was the reasoning of my ancestor when he debated the propriety of granting you the liberty of commerce with Japan, and, but for the evidence of sincere friendship for our country which you have often given, rest assured that you would be as rigidly excluded as the other nations of the West. Now that you possess this privilege I desire that you may continue to enjoy it; but I shall be very careful never to extend it to any other people whatever; for it is easier to maintain an embankment in a good state of preservation, than to prevent the widening of a breach, when it has once been opened. I have given my officers orders accordingly; the future will prove that our policy is wiser than that of the Chinese Empire."

The Japanese, it will be remarked, are not without a fair share of shrewdness. The Siogoon argues ingeniously.

The Government of the United States has repeatedly tried to effect a lodgment on the islands, but with no better prosperity than its European competitors. In 1846, Com. Biddle made the mistake of violating the laws of the Empire, in bringing his frigate to anchor in the harbor of Jeddo. His object was the opening of commercial relations, and his object he made known to the Siogoon by letter. Offended by the unfortunate blunder with which the Commodore opened his negotiation, the Siogoon replied curtly:

"According to the laws of Japan, the Japanese can only trade with Hollanders and Chinamen. America cannot be permitted to have a treaty with Japan or commerce with the Empire, while such permission is granted to no other nation. Besides, whatever relates to foreign countries is attended to at Nagasaki, and not in this bay; you will therefore depart as soon as possible, and never return."

Shortly after, a sloop-of-war was dispatched to Japan to demand the restoration of a few American sailors who had been shipwrecked on one of the islands. They were promptly and courteously surrendered, notwithstanding the national law upon the point; and we are unaware of any ground for hostilities now existing between the two Governments. The proposers of the measure, of course, know more than we do about it, and in good time will doubtless be at pains to enlighten us. In the mean time we must be content with the light we have; and here it is collected in a focus. Japan is a semi-barbarous empire, exhibiting the curious spectacle to mankind of a nation which, in its whole history, has neither retrograded or advanced, and we of the United States being convinced that a manifest destiny bids us "conquer its prejudices," propose to knock open a passage way with ball, bullet, and bomb, to let in revelation, and a few annual cargoes of cotton cloth. Its laws, manners, social and domestic habits, have proved unalterable since the earliest remembered periods. These are the results of entire isolation from humanity. We have, then, this lesson, worth all the traffic we shall probably ever have, that it is impossible for any people to shut itself out from intercourse with its fellows; or decline to conform with the common sense of the world; or refuse to bear its part in international obligations, without becoming what Japan is, a galvanized mummy, rather than a sentient, vital existence.

MARCH OF AMERICA.

Any one who will examine steadily, for a few thoughtful moments, the past and present condition our people, cannot but feel that we are, to use words often used lightly, "awfully progressive;" and it is with a mixed sensation of fear, admiration, and wonder, that we note the gigantic movements by which the Republic has hewed herself a pathway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Let us look back a little, and review what we have done.

In three quarters of a century we have increased from three millions to twenty-four millions of people. Within that same period of time we have let in the blessed sunlight upon thousands of miles of land, once an almost impenetrable wilderness of shadowy sylvan aisles, arched with interlacing boughs and thick foliage.

We have built up mighty cities where fifty years ago the Indians hunted, the owl hooted, and the wild deer fed.

We have thrown forward in every direction a pioneer army of hardy men, who, with the axe alone, have felled a far reaching forest and laid open to the day a region equal in extent to the eastern Empire.

We have built up a commercial marine second to none in the world. The white outspread wings of our magnificent ships are to be seen sailing over every known sea, while the flag they bear is respected in every land.

We have subdued space by Steam, and time by Lightning.

All these wonders have been achieved within one man's ordinary life time, by the magic of one word—a word as potent to perform marvelous acts as the "open sesame" of the Arabian story: that word is, FREEDOM.

Three quarters of a century ago, and at this season of the year, a small army of men, rich in nothing but the love of "Liberty;" poor in every thing that relates to bodily comfort; in rags, and staining bloodily the white crisp snow with their bare feet—lay shivering at the Valley Forge. The Forlorn Hope of Liberty! To-day, did the occasion demand it, one blast of the war trumpet would summons two millions of fighting men into the field; not gaunt and meagre, like those at the Valley Forge, but warmly clothed, well armed and equipped, and bountifully provisioned.

Let us hope that no such display of patriotism will be required. Peace, especially if it can be maintained with honor, is both the true policy and the true interest of our country. It needs no prophetic seer to foretell, that with fifty years more peace we shall become the most powerful nation on the face of the globe, and number within the same period of time one hundred millions of people. To effect this, we must have unity among ourselves, harmony in our national councils, a conservative Republicanism, and quiet if not friendly relations with foreign countries.

Arthur's Home Gazette.

THE STEAM MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES. At the last session of Congress, the Senate requested the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report the official statistics of the Steam Marine, external and internal, showing its magnitude, its disasters, travel to and from commercial cities, "human movements" along the great inland and tide water lines of travel and such other information as would exhibit to the commercial world reliable details and aggregates of the several districts and the entire whole. The Secretary has, within a few days, reported this valuable information to Congress, and we glean therefrom the following aggregate results and facts.

The aggregates are: Ocean steamers, 96; ordinary steamers, 382; propellers, 67; ferry boats, 80. Total, 625 boats. Total tonnage, 213,500; high pressure boats, 213; low pressure boats, 410; number of officers and crews, 11,770; passengers during the year ending July 1, 1851, 33,343,846.

The shipwrecks on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico, during the year, were: 50 ships, 59 brigs, 190 schooners, 9 sloops, and 20 steamers. Total, 328; of which 278 were lost by tempest, 14 by fire, 15 by collisions, 19 snagged, and 2 by explosions. The number of lives lost was 318.

The "Human Movements" by steamboats, on the principal tide-water lines, during the year, were as follows: Passengers—On Long Island Sound, 502,397; on Hudson river, 995,100; between New York and Philadelphia by steamboats, 840,000; on the Potomac and James rivers and Chesapeake bay, 422,100; on the Gulf of Mexico, 169,909; on the Pacific coast, 79,209.

Shipwrecks: In 26 districts on the Atlantic coast there were 160 vessels lost, valued at $1,559,171, on which insurance was paid to the amount of $968,850. In New York the marine insurance paid was $3,520,161; in Philadelphia, $906,616; in Boston, $554,865; and the total amount of marine (not inland) insurance paid the last year, ending July 1, is estimated at $6,227,000.

The grand total of inland steam marine consists of 765 steamers, with 204,613 tonnage, manned by 17,607 officers and crews, which carried during the year ending July 1, 1851, five million eight hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred and fifty passengers.

The entire steam marine of Great Britain and her dependencies is stated at 1,184 steamers, with a tonnage of 142,080 tons. While the aggregate of the external and internal steam marine of the United States consists of 1,390 steamers, with a tonnage of 527,113 tons—showing that either the internal or external steam marine of the United States exceeds the whole steam marine of Great Britain and her dependencies by tens of thousands of tonnage.

The losses on the lakes and rivers, during the year ending July 1, 1861, were 35 boats by tempest, 30 by fire, 18 by collision, 32 by snags. Lives lost on the lakes 67, and on the rivers 628—total 695.

Travel: The travel to and from internal commercial centres is as follows:

To and from	St. Louis,	367,785	passengers.
"	Pittsburg,	466,856	"
"	Buffalo,	622,423	"
"	Chicago,	199,882	"
Total,		1,956,957	

The resident population of these four cities is but 217,946.

THE MELON. The melon has been cultivated for centuries. It is a native of Persia and draws its rich and luscious juices from her arid and barren sands. To have the melon here in perfection, it must be grown in a sandy soil. New land fresh from the woods suits them best. A piece of new land that has been trod by cattle will produce the water-melon of monstrous size. All melons, to be kept pure, should not be planted in the immediate vicinity of squashes, cucumbers or gourds, as the seed saved from these, raised in close proximity, will produce melons partaking of the nature and flavor of all the squash tribe. The mixture of the pollen produces new varieties, but rendering all worthless, causing the melon to be insipid, the cucumber to be overgrown and hollow, the squash to be watery, and the gourd shell soft. Water and musk-melons may be planted from the middle of March through the month of April. Plant water-melons ten feet apart each way, some eight or ten seeds to a hill, and when they show thin to four plants to a hill. Musk-melons may be planted about five feet apart and thinned out in the same manner. The nutmeg or citron musk-melon is the finest variety cultivated. When grown in perfection, it combines the flavor of the strawberry and the pine apple, but this variety should not be grown in the vicinity of any other melon. To save seed, select the earliest and best melons, dry the seeds in the shade, and put them away in paper bags. Water-melon seed improves with age, and may be kept ten years to advantage.

Mr. Dewees, of Boston, says the skins of raisins are utterly indigestible. A child recently died in Boston from convulsions produced by eating raisins. Dr. Dewees mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that "there is no stomach—unless it be that of the ostrich—that can master the skin of the raisins." "I recollect," he adds, "some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of bark and shreds of wool which it had picked up in creeping around the room on the carpet. Dried fruit, bark, cork or wool from the carpet or blanket, or any indigestible substances, in small quantities, causes much suffering—and in considerable quantities is almost certain, by obstructing the passage of the bowels, to produce convulsions and death."

To draw a ton upon an ordinary country road requires a "pull" of one hundred and forty seven pounds; upon a Macadamized road, sixty-five pounds; upon the Russ pavement, thirty-three pounds; upon plank roads, only twenty-three pounds.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1852.

ROWAN WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of some Rowan Whigs was held in Salisbury, on the 3d instant, when the following among other Resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the selection of a candidate for Governor of this State, our Delegates be requested to use all proper exertions to secure an individual, who shall be favorably known to the people of the State and acceptable to the Whigs of the whole State—a man at once honest, capable, and true to the interests of the State and Union—and one who shall be able and willing to snatch the Constitution from the hands of Demagogues and political capitalists, and submit it to an open and free Convention of the people for revision and amendment.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the acts passed at the last session of Congress, commonly known as "the Compromise Measures," have not secured to the South every thing that we desire, yet in the true spirit of concession, we consider, and will obey them as a final settlement of the vexed question of Slavery; and while we congratulate the friends of the Union upon the issue, and exhort them to follow our example, we warn fanatics to *beware* and to remember that "there is a point beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue," and that we especially demand that the fugitive-slave law shall be literally executed, *without* a repetition of those *murderous and treasonable hindrances* which have heretofore so disgracefully marked its enforcement."

The first Resolution, above quoted, takes ground distinctly for an "open and *free* Convention." These Rowan Whig leaders have not announced what amendments of the Constitution they desire; but the fair inference is that they wish to alter the present basis of representation, to defeat Equal Suffrage, and build up the interests of party on the ruins of just organic law. This is the light in which their action will be viewed; and this, we can have no doubt, will be the result of their action, provided they should happen to be successful in the approaching campaign.

These Whig or Federal leaders declare that they wish to "*snatch the Constitution from the hands of demagogues and political capitalists*," and submit it to the people in open Convention, and so on. These gentlemen are *exceedingly respectful* to the people and the late Assembly, if we may judge them by what they say. Why, where is the Constitution now? Where is the bond, the pledge, the sacred charter of our rights and liberties? In the hands, say these Rowan Whig leaders, of "*demagogues and political capitalists*"! Is this true? If so, then are the people of North Carolina incapable of self-government! If so, then they do not deserve to have a free Constitution, for no people capable of governing themselves would commit their Constitution to the hands of "demagogues and political capitalists." This charge, be it remembered, comes from Whig leaders—the enemies of Equal Suffrage and of popular rights; and we have only shown the inference and the *only* inference to be drawn from it, admitting it to be true. But we deny its truth. The Constitution is still in the hands of the people, as it has ever been; it is *their* Constitution, and they will amend it in their own time and way.

Again: The Equal Suffrage amendment passed the last Assembly by a three-fifths vote of both Houses, a number of Whigs voting in the affirmative. But all these members, thus voting in the affirmative—Whigs as well as Democrats—are, according to these Rowan Whig leaders, "demagogues and political capitalists."

The second Resolution, above quoted, embodies substantially the sentiments of the Southern Democracy, as entertained and expressed, quite recently, in relation to the "compromise"; and yet for holding these sentiments, or rather for withholding an unqualified endorsement of this "compromise," they have been denounced in heavy terms, by many of the Whig prints, as disorganizers and disunionists.

The Rowan leaders speak of "murderous and treasonable hindrances" to the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law, under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, who is expressly charged and sworn to see that the laws are enforced; and then, in the next breath, they announce that this same Mr. Fillmore is their first choice for the Presidency!

These Rowan Whig leaders have rendered themselves somewhat famous in two respects: In the first place, they have exhibited the *profoundest respect* for both the people and their Representatives in the last Assembly who voted for Equal Suffrage; and in the second place, they have shown a *consistency* in relation to the "compromise" and Mr. Fillmore, not to be excelled save by their co-laborers in agitation and humbuggery in other portions of the State.

The chief actors in this Meeting were Nathaniel Boyden and Hamilton C. Jones. We have nothing to say, just now, about Mr. Boyden; but of Mr. Jones we will venture to intimate that he would amuse the public much more than he is likely to do by participating in such Meetings, if we would think up and turn off a new "Abel Hucks" or "Sally Dillard" story. Come, Mr. Jones, if you would keep your good humor, keep out of politics. Your side will, infallibly, get a drubbing; you will then become sour, and we shall have no more stories. Take the advice of one of your admirers in the abstract, and quit it.

THREATENED INVASION OF ENGLAND.

It will be seen, by the late foreign news brought by the Pacific, published in another column, that an apprehension existed in England of an invasion by Louis Napoleon; and the English government, it was reported, was taking the necessary steps for defence. Troops had been ordered to London, and arms from Birmingham to the same point; and some of the principal war-ships had been ordered home.

We doubt the correctness of the intelligence, but we give the rumor for what it is worth. The next arrival will settle the matter.

The Democrats of Wake held a Meeting in this City on Monday last, adopted Resolutions, and appointed Delegates to the State Convention and also to a Congressional District Convention, to select a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention. Able and interesting Speeches were delivered by Gen. Saunders, and L. O'B. Branch, Gaston H. Wilder, and Perrin Busbee, Esquires. The proceedings shall appear in our next.

Dr. McClannahan, of Chatham, late President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, has been appointed an Assistant to Prof. Emmons, State Geologist.

We learn that Isaac Clegg, Esq. has been appointed President of the Navigation Company, in place of Dr. McClanahan, resigned.

Stephen Stevenson, Esq. was on Monday last elected by the Magistrates, County Trustee for Wake, by a majority of one vote over John P. Robertson, Esq.

It is stated that Mr. Merrick, late Senator of Maryland, is to succeed Lewis Cass, Jr., as Minister to Rome.

SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.

We make the following extracts from a letter of a Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune, dated Feb. 2, 1852:

"The fugitive-slave law is in the way of electing a Whig President. Why it is so, is plain enough, as we will show. The Southern Whigs, ever since the passage of the Compromise measures, have been fighting their battles on that platform. Their newspapers, members of the State Legislatures, members of Congress, stump speakers in general, have planted themselves upon these measures. They have given them their out and out support, through thick and thin. They have sustained them as the leading measures of a Whig Administration, and by them they have elected to stand or fall.

Here arises the difficulty. The Compromise measures, as we have seen, being resolved into the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Whig party of the Southern States having planted itself thereon, (and not having yet recovered from the heats of the recent contest on the Slavery question,) it deems itself under the necessity of fighting the Presidential battle on the same issue; and imagines that no candidate will serve the purpose of uniting and carrying the party, unless he make protestation in advance that he is a "Compromise man" man; which means, in other words, that he is a firm supporter of the existing Fugitive Slave Law.

Now so long as the Southern Whigs hold on to this conviction, just so long can there be no union of the Northern and Southern Whigs on a Presidential candidate; and of course, considering the political complexion of the House, there can be no election of a Whig President. And thus it comes that the Fugitive Slave Law stands in the way of that result.

It is well known that the Northern Whigs, as well as all parties at the North, entertain a great repugnace to to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Any law for returning runaway negroes would be distasteful enough, but the existing law is especially and justly odious. For this reason, *no Whig Presidential candidate can hope to carry a single Northern State, if he were to run as the especial advocate and supporter of that law; in a word, and softly speaking, if he were to run as a "Compromise" candidate.*

But there is no reasonable doubt of the ability of Gen. Scott to carry every Northern State, that went for Gen. Taylor, with the addition of Ohio into the bargain, if he were to run without without reference to this issue. Such is the conviction of the best informed men from all of those States. All that is wanted to insure a moral certainty of his election, therefore, is the support of the Southern Whig States.

And so it becomes a a question solely for Southern Whigs to decide whether or not we shall have a Whig President at the next election. If they insist upon incorporating such a new and ridiculous test in the code of the Whig party as (not adherence to the Constitution, not adherence to a proper Fugitive Slave law even,) the support of a certain specific, existing defective, repulsive law, then it is inevitable that the Whig party is sundered and defeated."

There it is, in plain language. We are told by a Whig paper, that if the Southern Whigs expect to elect a President they must make up their minds to take Gen. Scott as he is; and that they must not think of so "ridiculous" a "test" as that of the fugitive slave law. We are told, furthermore, by a Northern man who knows the state of Whig sentiment in that section, that no Whig Presidential candidate can "hope to carry a single Northern State," if he should be run as the supporter of the fugitive-slave law and a friend of the "Compromise." Do not these facts establish beyond all question the charge so frequently made by this paper, that the Whigs North are radically unsound on the question of slavery?

But this Correspondent, it seems, has strong faith in his Whig friends of the South. Hear what he says in conclusion:

"But we have faith to believe that the Whigs of the South will, in good time, see and acknowledge the impossibility that the Whig party can run a Presidential candidate, on the narrow and mean issue of adherence to the letter of the Fugitive Slave Law; and cease to intimate that such a course is essential to success in the South. We shall be slow to believe that any Gordian knot attaches the whig party to any such chariot as this. But if it be so, we are ready for the sword of any political Alexander which shall cut it."

What will the Whigs of the South say to that? Will the leaders stand their ground, or will they, from their love of the spoils, give up their position in behalf of the "Compromise"? Will they, in other words, *go for Scott?*

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice a portion of the farmers of Wake assembled in the Town Hall, in this place, on Monday last, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. Maj. C. L. Hinton was called to the Chair, and Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length on the importance of Agricultural improvement, and in relation to the advantages which would flow from such a Society; and he was followed by Mr. Branch, and by Mr. Lemay, the latter of whom submitted Resolutions on the subject, which were adopted.

The meeting was small, but we were gratified at the interest manifested on the subject by those in attendance. The first movement in this important matter has been made, and we trust our farming friends will not suffer it to fail. We write this article just as we are going to press, and have, of course, no time for comment.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

The Greensborough Patriot, a week or two since, contained the following:

"As regards national measures and national men, there appears to be a gratifying unanimity of view among the Whigs of the whole State."

We copied the foregoing, and asked the Patriot *who* these men were, and *what* were the measures alluded to. We desired light, and we asked for it. We desired to know *where* the Patriot was, and *what* it was up to; and so we walked right up to it and questioned it. It stood, and it answereth as follows:

"We are here, Sir! Up to snuff! For Fillmore and Graham now, and the Union forever! And afraid of nothing but the elephant!"

And that, we suppose, is Whigism!

The Patriot says it is "for Fillmore and Graham *now!*" True enough, but it will be for Scott *hereafter*.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, February 13. The steamer Daniel Webster reached her dock about 12 m. She brings California dates to the 17th January, being fifteen days later news; also, 124 passengers, and $72,000 in gold dust.

An English sloop-of-war, bound for San Juan, was passed by the Daniel Webster.

Over one million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold had been shipped from San Francisco in the steamers for New Orleans, New York, and London. The Golden Gate was to leave San Francisco on the 21st January.

The mining operations continue successful.

Peace and good order prevailed. Business generally is active. There is no special change in the markets. Produce of all kinds is abundant, and prices without change of moment.

The state of society is decidedly improving. Indian depredations are less frequent.

We refer our readers to the Congressional proceedings in another column, for the correspondence between the English and American governments in relation to the firing into the Prometheus. An apology, it will be seen, has been offered for the insult.

We are requested to state that the next annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, will be delivered by Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of Anson.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPE.

The following letter, written by an intelligent North Carolinian, we take from the Alabama Planter:

"You ask me to state what I know of the "scuppernong grape." My dear fellow, a volume as large as a Dutch cheese would not convey to others what I know—my full experience, experiments and expenses in regard to that luxury of the old North State, the unpretending, honest, true, unrepudiating old North State! Why he who never ate scuppernong grapes perfectly matured, has no idea of God's blessing, bounty and goodness in the grape "line." Such a grape was never dreamed of in Maderia or sunny Italy; the south of France has nothing to be compared with it; Andalusia has nothing so sweet, so rich, so positively superior to all other productions of the vine.

The first vine of this name was found in Tyrell county, North Carolina, near the banks of Scuppernong river, a small tributary of Albemarle Sound, by some of the party composing the first Anglo-Saxon settlement on Roanoke Island, headed or commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh. One small vine, root and all, was transplanted very soon after on Roanoke Island, where only a few years since I saw it, then in a flourishing state, owned by a man named Cuthbert; and was told by old Abraham Baum, then 84 years old, that when he was a boy the vine was the largest on the Island. It covered nearly half an acre of ground and bore beautifully to the very extremity of the branches. It continues to grow and only wants an extension of scaffolding. It should never be pruned; give it room and let it run. When too thick, the covered or under small branches die, rot, crumble and fall down, making a good manure.

This superlative vine will not grow from a cutting one time in a thousand; but it is easily propagated by turning a young vine to the earth, doubling it gently, and covering the double carefully with rich loose soil. It takes root very soon, and the next season may be severed from the parent branch, transported in earth (the new roots) to any distance and safely transplanted, which should be in dry, loose, but rich soil. Decomposed shells, sand, iron filings and parings of leather are admirably adapted to hasten the growth. It will bear in three years from the planting, and invariably produces better fruit when near salt water.

As a table grape, when perfectly ripe there is none equal to it. For making wine, twice as much can be made from an acre, as can be made from any grape in the world. For many years, a delicious grape cordial or preserved grape juice, has been made in the eastern or northeastern part of North Carolina. When a few years old it is very rich and sweet, and although it is called and known as Scuppernong wine, it is not a wine, as it is never permitted to ferment, brandy being added to the juice immediately after its being expressed. It is, when carefully prepared, a desirable, rich and luscious cordial.

Various attempts have been made to make a genuine wine from the juice, without adding spirits; in only one instance, to my knowledge, has success attended the trials, and then by accident; and why good wine was the result then could not be ascertained or discovered. The pure juice was left in a large cask, and three years after it was found reduced nearly one half by evaporation and leakage, the remaining liquid being a wine of the very best description. Samples were sent to New York, Baltimore and Charleston, when the most accomplished wine bibbers of the day, without knowing what it was, pronounced it most excellent indeed and worth four dollars per gallon. The same process has since then been followed, as nearly as possible, but the liquid has been found always after the lapse of years something like hard cider. But that good wine can be made from the grape, there is no doubt. That this grape will flourish and bear well in any region near the Gulf in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, there is no doubt; and that in every respect it is a most superior grape, there is no doubt. It must not be planted in low, wet, or marshy grounds. Sandy, hilly, shelly, loamy soils, where the influence of the sea atmosphere can be felt, is decidedly the best. Have I said enough for you?"

WHEELERS' HISTORY.

We take pleasure in laying the following extracts in relation to this highly valuable work, before our readers:

Extract from a letter dated

"NASHVILLE, Tenn. Jan. 16, 1852.

I have this day finished the reading of the "History of North Carolina," and my first impulse is to write and most heartily thank the author for presenting so much and such invaluable, interesting, and reliable information as regards men and events acting and acted in the good old North State.

You have now removed doubts, settled interesting questions, and claims of the State to the *first honors* in several respects. The State, the United States—her people, are under obligations to a worthy son, for a work so authentic and so full.

You have thus far succeeded admirably in carrying out your plan by uniting biographical sketches to the incidents of each county. And from the migrating, energetic, and marrying disposition of our people, these sketches in personal interest to descendants are by no means limited to the State or any County in North Carolina, but come home to thousands of their posterity and connections now scattered and settled from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains—from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean."

Extract from a letter of the Hon. Geo. Bancroft, author of the History of the United States:

"I can only repeat to you, the pleasure and instruction I have derived from your work. There are many separated pieces of information and documents, which of themselves, are worth more than the price of the work, and which, some of them at least, cannot be fonnd any where else. You know I expected a good deal, and you have gone beyond my expectations.

Take it all in all, your book is the book of North Carolina, full of interesting narrative, and important documents, varied information, and a true North Carolina patriotic feeling. Its success is certain."

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, February 12. The American mail-steamer Pacific arrived here to-day, after a most boisterous voyage, having left Liverpool on the 28th ult.

ENGLAND. At London, according to the latest telegraphic bulletin, a report of a threatened invasion of England by Louis Napoleon was quite current. The government had ordered thirty thousand stand of arms from Birmingham and twenty-five thousand troops into London. The London *Daily News* says orders have been sent out recalling the three principal ships of war stationed at the Tagus with all despatch to England.

The steamer City of Glasgow had returned to Glasgow crippled, having been struck by a heavy sea, which swept the decks. The second officer was washed overboard and lost.

FRANCE. The Paris *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes the names of seventy-two members of the new Senate and the officers of government. M. Baroche is Vice President, and presides in the absence of the President. There are thirty four Councellors of State. The Ministry is definately constituted. M. Casa Bianca is Minister of State; Starnard, of War; Turgot, of Foreign Affairs.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the rumors of fresh measures of severity on the part of the government. M. de Montalembert, and several other members of the consultative committee, have resigned their functions in consequence of the decrees in regard to the Orleans family.

The *Moniteur* also announces that the government movement will not require exceptional measures to maintain tranquility. Forty-six persons in Loiret and Alge Garrone are to be transported to Cayenne and Algeria. M. Jules Fabre, President of the Civil Tribunal at Rodez, has been arrested, the warrant charging him with having incited the inhabitants to civil war.

Louis Napoleon has published a decree abrogating that of the late provisional government abolishing titles of nobility. The impression is gaining ground that Louis Napoleon will seek an early opportunity to provoke war with England.

COMMERCIAL. Cotton has advanced an eighth. The sales have been forty three thousand bales in four days. Flour had advanced a sixpence. The market is active. Corn is dull, and unchanged.

HILLSBOROUGH. The following gentlemen have been elected officers for the town of Hillsborough: Dr. Thomas H. C. Turner, Magistrate of Police, and Messrs. W. F. Strayhorn, James M. Palmer, Dr. S. D. Schoolfield, Dr. Edmund Strudwick, Joseph Allison, Robert F. Morris, and Thomas Webb Commissioners.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the 11th, the President submitted a report from the Secretary of State, with a statement of the amount awarded to claimants against Mexico by the late board of commissioners, from which it appears that a balance of $40,000 remains undisposed of;

Also, a message from the President of the United States, enclosing a copy of the instructions despatched to the American Minister at London in relation to the Prometheus affair, and his correspondence with the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the same subject;

Also, the annual report of the director of the United States mint at Philadelphia;

And the report of T. U. Walter, the architect for the extension of the Capitol.

Mr. Underwood presented the petition of two Polish exiles in New York, praying the interposition of this government in behalf of four hundred of their countrymen who were banished by the Russian government to Siberia; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Clemens introduced a bill changing the time for holding the United States courts in Alabama; which was ordered to a third reading.

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was taken up. Mr. Seward, Mr. Cass, Mr. Badger, and Mr. Mason addressed the Senate on the subject.

Pending a motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Stratton, by leave, presented joint resolutions of the legislature of New Jersey on the subject of the Compromise, and, moving that they be printed, his motion gave rise to debate between Mr. Giddings and Mr. Stanly, which, assuming a personal character, was continued for an hour by both gentlemen in bitter and acrimonious speeches. And then, after the transaction of some usual business, the House went into a committe of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds in the hair,) and considered therein the bill reported by Mr. Dunham from the select committee on the joint resclutions of Mr. Harris, of Tenn., to make land warrants issued under the act of September 28, 1850, assignble, and for other purposes; the provisions of which were discussed in short speeches by Messrs. Cabell, Sackett, Stephens, of Georgia, Stuart, Dunham, Fitch, Fuller of Maine, Bissell, Ficklin, Cartter, Yates, Parker of Indiana, and Bell. The committee then rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

Whereupon, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday the 12th, Mr. Miller presented the Resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature approving the compromise, and spoke at some length on the subject.

The non-intervention Resolutions of Mr. Clarke were then taken up, and Mr. Clemens spoke in their favor. After Mr. Clemens concluded, the Resolutions were postponed to Monday next.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, the Speaker laid before that body a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the instructions despatched by the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at London, in reference to the attack on the United States steamer Prometheus, in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, by the British brig-of-war "Express," and also a copy of the despatches of Mr. Lawrence to that Department, and of his correspondence with her Britannic majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs upon the same subject; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The first despatch is dated December 3, 1851, from Mr. Webster to Mr. Lawrence, detailing to him the particulars of the attack upon the Prometheus, and repeating the directions of the President that he will lose no time in addressing a note on the subject to Lord Palmerston, and inquire whether the captain of the "Express" acted pursuant to orders from his government, and whether that course is approved; and that Mr. Lawrence would state, if these questions should be answered in the affirmative, the President would consider the proceeding as a violation of the treaty of April 19, 1850, by which Great Britain has stipulated that she would not make use of any protection which she might afford Nicaragua, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, for the purpose of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same. "This Government," Mr. Lawrence is instructed, "cannot consent to the collection of port charges at San Juan by British ships of war, or that their collection should be enforced by them. The occurrence above referred to has created equal surprise and regret, and has caused the President to give immediate orders for the despatch of an armed vessel to San Juan."

On the 19th of December, 1851, Mr. Lawrence addressed a note to Mr. Webster, acknowledging the receipt of his despatch, and, in compliance with the insstruction, he on that day addressed a note to Lord Palmerston upon the subject, a copy of which he encloses.

Mr. Lawrence, on the 26th of December, 1851, informs Mr. Webster of the withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the British cabinet.

There are copies of other notes transmitted to Congress:

Lord Granville to Mr. Lawrence.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, that her majesty's government have just received from the vice admiral commanding her majesty's naval forces in the West Indies a report upon the subject of the Prometheus, which is to the following effect: that, on arriving at St. Thomas, the admiral received a despatch from the commander of her majesty's sloop "Express," stating that, on the requisition of Mr James Green, her majesty's consul at Greytown, who is also a principal officer of the Mosquito government at that place, he had by force compelled the American steamship Prometheus to pay the port dues demanded of her by the authorities of Greytown. To this despatch Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour has immediately replied by saying that neither he, nor, to his knowledge, her majesty's consul, had received any orders to allow her majesty's ships to be employed in such service, or in enforcing the fiscal regulations of Mosquito; the sole object of the presence of British ships of war at Greytown being to defend the town and inhabitants from aggressive attempts to deprive the Mosquito government of possession pending a settlement by negotiation of the question relative to its future position.

Sir George Seymour had further expressly forbidden the commander of the "Express" from again employing force to compel the levy of duties for the Mosquito government.

The undersigned has now to state to Mr. Abbott Lawrence, for the information of his Government, that her majesty's government fully approve of the vice admiral's conduct in this matter, and that they entirely disapprove the act of violence committed by the commander of the "Express," and also the requisition, from her majesty's consul, under which the commander acted, so far as he acted by any authority derived from the British crown.

Under these circumstances, her majesty's government have no hesitation in offering an ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements; and her majesty's government do so without loss of time, and immediately upon the receipt of the official intelligence above alluded to, inasmuch as, in their opinion, it would be unworthy of the government of a great nation to hesitate about making due reparation when the acts of their subordinate authorities had been such as not to admit of justification.

As her majesty's government have full confidence that the Government of the United States is actuated by a similar feeling, they hope that this mutual confidence will induce each nation to refer at once to each other in all cases of such disputes; and, until due time has elapsed for the necessary explanations to be received, to defer taking any steps which might lead to collisions, and thus much aggravate the original difficulty.

The undersigned requests Mr. Abbott Lawrence to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 10, 1852.

Mr. Lawrence to Lord Granville.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Earl Granville, her majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressed to him on the 10th of January, on the subject of the course of the commander of the British sloop "Express" towards the "Prometheus."

The undersigned is gratified at the promptness with which her majesty's government has disavowed this act, after receiving a report of the transaction from the admiral commanding on the station; and he doubts not that the apology offered for it will be received by the Government of the United States in the same spirit which has dictated it on the part of her majesty's government.

The undersigned hopes that the question under negotiation alluded to in Lord Granville's note, out of which the difficulty grew, may be speedily settled; and that hereafter there may be no cause of misunderstanding between the Government of the United States and her majesty's Government, either in Central America or any other part of the world.

The undersigned renews to Earl Granville the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

January 13, 1852.

The House then went into consideration of the bill providing that the laws of the United States be published in two newspapers, having the largest circulation, in each Congressional District of the United States; and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday the 13th, after the presentation of petitions, the bill for the establishment of a navy-yard and depot in the bay of San Francisco was taken up.

Mr. Brodhead spoke against certain provisions of the bill establishing marine barracks and a railway and basin in connexion with the dry-dock, as being unnecessary and involving a large expenditure of money.

Mr. Gwin said, in reply, that all the objections which had been urged against the bill could be satisfactorily answered; but as this day had been set apart for the consideration of private bills, he would move that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Monday next, that he might have the floor on that day.

The motion was agreed to, and the remainder of the day was spent on the bill for the relief of John W. Simonton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Venable, the House adopted a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to send for persons and papers in the prosecution of the investigation into the charges against the Hon. J. C. Wartrous, United States judge for Texas, some time since filed before that committee. Afterwards, the House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills: wherein the bills for the relief of John Jackson and Gustavus A. De Russy were duly considered. After which, the said bills were reported back to the House—the second with an amendment—with favorable recommendations. And then the House adjourned over until Monday next.

The Speaker has appointed Mr. Faulkner of Virginia, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Military Affairs, occasioned by the action of the House in excusing Mr. Burt from further service thereupon.

MAYNARD'S PRIMER—NEW REVOLVER. The famous new primer, the invention of Dr. Maynard, is already known to our readers, by description. It forms another of those steps in advance of all the rest of the world which have peculiarly distinguished the improvements in this country, in the manufacture of arms and the art of gunnery. It would take but a brief examination of it to see that it must supersede percussion caps, as caps superseded flints; and what a slight examination makes so apparent, actual and rigid experiment seems to have established. Col. Craig, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has reported, at length, to Gen. Scott, upon its advantages and superiority, and recommends its early and extensive introduction into the army. General Scott has approved the report, and it is understood that preparations have already been made to equip all the cavalry with arms furnished with this primer. It has, of course, secured this position only by its merits, and after having passed through the most rigid forms of trial to which the Ordnance Department could subject it.

The Massachusetts Arms Company, of Chicopee, having purchased the right to manufacture this primer, and apply it to use in the manufacture of arms, have succeeded in the project of a new revolver, which we cannot believe to be otherwise than very far in advance of any and every other revolver ever made. Colt's revolver is always, and very properly, referred to as the standard by which to judge of improvements here; but we have no hesitation in pronouncing the new arm to be very far its superior. Its advantages are so obvious that a mere glance at it convinces the examiner that it must supersede its predecessors, as they have superseded the ruder and less ingeniously adapted contrivances of earlier days.

To those who have forgotten the description of the new primer, it will be proper to state that it consists of a line of fulminating pills, placed equi distant upon a strip of water-proof paper. These pills, or deposits of fulminating powder, thus ranged upon a narrow strip of paper, can of course be coiled up in a receptacle within the lock, and by proper apparatus, be pushed forward in succession to receive percussion upon the nipple of the chamber or barrel.

The first and prominent advantage which the new revolver has over that so widely known as Colt's, is in the employment of Maynard's primer, and the other apparent advantages are those which grow mainly out of the simplifications which the primer allows. It can be discharged much faster than Colt's. To prove this, it is only necessary to say that it is adapted to a supply of thirty-six primers at once. In Colt's pistol, in order to make thirty-six discharges, the fingers must fix, separately, thirty-six caps—a very slow business, particularly if one is in a hurry. Add to this that the flying of the copper, the "fouling" of the lock, the loosening and dropping off of caps, as well as their corrosion and the moistening of the powder, are all entirely obviated in the new arm, and, so far, its advantage is very apparent. It has other advantages, and among them it appears to us that the doing away of the nipples attached to each chamber of Colt's pistol is an important one. It uses but one nipple, and that is stationary. There is hardly a possibility that more than one chamber can be discharged at once, and its accidental discharge in the pocket would seem to be an absolute impossibility. The method of revolving the cylinder is novel, and has an advantage over those hitherto used.

The construction of the new revolver is the most compact and symmetrical of any we have ever seen, and we certainly do not perceive why it will not crowd all other revolvers out of market when it shall come to be introduced. We understand that the company are preparing to enter largely into the manufacture of these revolvers, and that they have also engaged in the manufacture of locks, for sporting and common guns, they having the exclusive right to Maynard's primer for this purpose. We are glad that improvements of so marked a character as these are in hands so efficient. There is no doubt that they mark a new epoch in the history of firearms, and are destined to extend as far as firearms are known.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH RIFLES. Sir Charles Shaw, in a letter published in the London Times, calls attention to the great superiority of the rifles used with such terrible effect by the Tirailleurs de Vincenns in the recent Algerian war, and suggests that weapons of the same description should be used by the British troops against the Kaffirs. The invention has, since 1846, been considerably improved, and, instead of now being effectual at 656 yards, merely by the use of a hollow cylindro-conique ball, engrafted upon M. Delvigne's invention by Capt. Minie, as precise firing can be done at 1500 yards. At the distance of 765 yards the rifle would, to a certainty, knock down a life-guardsman in spite of his cuirass, and a front of men at 1100 yards. By the adoption of this destructive machine, Sir Charles argues that the Kaffirs may be shot far more effectually, and far more economically, than they possibly can be by the present muskets. *Boston Post.*

SCARCITY OF COTTON. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Cotton has become so scarce in Havre that the manufacturers of Rouen have been compelled to purchase that article in Liverpool; and the Mintster of the Interior, in order to relieve them from the additional duty to which cotton imported from England is subject, has given orders that the shipping of the United States shall be admitted into French ports without the payment of additional duty, though they may have touched at an English port, provided they shall not have landed their cargoes while stopping there."

A negro man, named James Trosker, the property of Mr. Pinckney at Annapolis, Maryland, was arrested at New York on Thursday, and sent back to Maryland, under the Fugitive Slave law, without any difficulty. The slave expressed himself glad to get back.

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

We have already laid before our readers this precious document, which seems to be a *quasi* copy of an old constitution imposed upon the country by the Grand Emperor. The "nephew of his uncle," in his exemplanatory proclamation, bases his scheme of government upon the fact, that France has ever been "a centralizing country"—and he carries out this idea to its utmost limits, for he makes the whole power of the State converge to a single centre, the person of its chief; who is not only invested with enormous powers under the Constitution, but placed above it and made its judge and executor. He tells his crouching vassals that "the present Constitution has fixed only what it was impossible to leave uncertain. It has not enclosed within an impassible circle the destinies of a great people; it has left to change a margin sufficiently wide to allow, in great crises, other means of safety to be employed, than the disastrous expedient of revolutions."

What does this mean, but that there is "a margin sufficiently wide" to change the whole plan of government, and introduce the titles belonging to the Empire or the most absolute form of government?

A brief summary of the chief provisions of their hot bed Constitution, may not be uninstructive. It is sufficient to name them, in order to draw down the denunciation of every friend of a well regulated constitutional government. The President, (as says the New York Evening Post, whose abstract we adopt,) takes no oath to observe the constitution, though the form of an oath is provided for the officers who occupy all the other departments of the government. He has the right to appeal to the people whenever he chooses, and what he means by that he has already shown by one example. If he should ever find this constitution in his way, he may abrogate it at any moment, and, at the head of an army, order a mock election, by way of ratifying some form of government which better pleases his fancy. It is remarkable that this proclamation should speak of centralization, as the great feature that is to distinguish the new order of things, at a time when centralization has become, to the common understanding of all men, but another term for despotism—a term implying that the people are completely divested of all agency in the administration of public affairs, even of a local nature.

To do this new scheme of government justice, it contains nothing even in show, discordant with the tyranny it proposes to establish. No shadowy pageant of liberty, if we except the mockery of electing a pretended representative assembly, is set up to amuse the people. This constitution makes no pretence of allowing freedom of the press, freedom of speech, trial by jury, or exemption from arrest, except by due process of law. The Senate consists of members appointed by the President, who hold their places for life.

If the President should find a majority of this body intractable, he may make new appointments and thus change the majority at his pleasure. If he desires to purchase the vote of any member, the Constitution empowers him to allow that member a yearly salary of 30,000 frances out of the public treasury, as a compensation for his services. The Senate has power of annulling laws which are contrary to the Constitution, but constituted as it is, with this liberal provision for direct venality, it is certain to become the mere instrument of the President's will in this as in other respects.

The Ministry are the mere agents of the President and they are impeachable only by the Senate; in other words, impeachable at his pleasure. The Council of State is made up of persons immediately dependent on the President, and sure to obey his caprices. He appoints them with a salary of twenty-five thousand francs yearly, and takes away the office and the salary whenever any of them may happen to displease him. Its principal business is to draw up the projects of law, which he may desire to lay before the Senate and what is called the Legislative body.

The legislative body is to be kept conveniently small, that it may be the more easily managed. It has no original powers; it can receive no petitions from the people; it can only discuss the projects of law laid before it, and vote to sanction or reject them; it cannot amend them; it can neither add nor expunge any provision. In so small a body, never to be composed of more than 260 members, it will not be difficult for the government, following the example of Louis Philippe, to corrupt a sufficient number to secure a perpetual majority.

If, however, the Assembly should prove refractory and begin to discuss the laws in a disloyal temper, it may be dissolved in a moment and a new election ordered. If in the new elections any of the departments should give evidence of a disposition to send representatives not acceptable to the President, he may declare the department in a state of seige.

Meantime the debates of the Legislative Assembly are to be virtually private. Whenever any question arises in which it is desired by the government that the discussion should be kept from the public knowledge, any five members may require that the Assembly shall resolve itself into a secret committee. The debates are never to be laid before the public eye by the press; a bare journal of the proceedings drawn up by the President of the Assembly, a creature of the Government, indebted to it for his appointment, is all that is to be published.

The election of this body is all the part which the people are permitted to take in the affairs of the government. They are simply allowed to send to Paris a set of men on whom no substantial power is conferred, and whose slight agency in public affairs the government is furnished with means of controlling at its pleasure.

In a word, as the London News says, the new French Constitution is a complete Dictatorship. It is the most audacious of humbugs, not deigning to take the trouble to cover with even a decent veil the nakedness of despotism. All that it attempts is not to temper arbitrary power, but to associate and implicate with it all those notable or capable men who consent to barter independence for office, and who submit to wear the despot's livery in return for liberty to share with the dictator the spoils of the State. No honest or upright man will take an office under such a mock Constitution; and if a sufficient number of Frenchmen of education and capacity be found to do so, all we can say is, that they will stamp indelible disgrace upon France, without adding to the durability or consistency of a government which is an anachronism to the age, and a disgrace to the country in whose history it must survive as an indelible humiliation.

So long as the Dictator can maintain the control of the military power, he may keep his central despotism from crumbling to pieces—but we cannot believe that the French people have lost all their spirit—have become so brutalized or terrified—as to submit for a long trial, to such gross and arrant imposure. If they do, they are only worthy to be ruled by such a trickster. *Richmond Enquirer.*

THE CHARLOTTE MINT. The papers and people of this State, but more especially of the Western portion of it, are justly excited against the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for the suppression of the mint at Charlotte, which is now the only one by which any considerable amount of bullion mined east of the Rocky Mountains is coined. The tendency is to centralize every thing in New York, and even the petty expenditure necessary for the maintenance of a mint for the convenience and prosperity of an important interest in Western Carolina is begrudged, while millions are spent in building up monopolies at the North. We know how sensibly the loss of the mint would be felt by our Western counties. *Wil. Journal.*

Our merchants and business men are beginning to understand the beauty of effecting their insurance *at home*; and instead of sending North, are successfully building up State establishments. Right! If any profits are realized to any body, by these transactions, let it be by our own people.

The Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company has already assumed a permanent and flourishing stand, under the auspices of the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Adams. He remarked to us a fortnight since that he had issued over a hundred policies, and that applications were constantly coming in for consideration. *Greensb rough Patriot.*

The Whig Party of North Carolina appears to be hard run to find a candidate for the office of Governor. A writer in the Raleigh Register suggests the Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd.

The Weldon Patriot proposes the Hon. Willie P. Mangum.

It is perfectly immaterial who the whig party nominates—DAVID S. REID will be Governor for two years more.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

MEETING IN CUMBERLAND.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the Democrats of Cumberland assembled at the Town Hall, on Tuesday night the 10th instant, when on motion of Maj. J P. Leonard, Warren Winslow, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John McNeill and William McDuffie, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman made a brief, but well timed and suitable address, which was received by the meeting with pleasure and satisfaction. The propriety and fitness of nominating Governor Reid for re-election, and of being well represented in the State, District, and National Conventions, were presented with force and clearness.

On motion of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed by the Chairman to prepare and submit resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; whereupon Messrs. Shepherd, Alexander Murchison, John P. Leonard, Arthur Melvin and Thomas Matthis were appointed said committee, who reported through their Chairman, Mr. Shepherd, as follows:

WHEREAS, it is deemed proper and appropriate, that the Democrats of Cumberland should meet in primary convention for the purpose of preparing for the approaching Gubernatorial and Presidential canvass, and whereas the elections of the present year, both State and National, are of high and commanding importance:

Resolved, That we approve the holding of a State Convention in Raleigh on Thursday the 13th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, and appointing two delegates to the Baltimore Convention; and we recommend that the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent the County of Cumberland in the same.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and commend the administration of our present Chief Magistrate, the Hon. David S. Reid, and we present him to our fellow citizens as worthy of and entitled to the warm and unanimous support of the Democracy of the whole State, as a candidate for re-election to the Executive Chair.

Resolved, That time and experience have but served to strengthen our conviction of the policy and wisdom of the distinctive principles of the Democratic party, and with the triumph of those principles, we believe that the rights of the States will be preserved and our happy Union be perpetuated.

Resolved, That in the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, we recognize a statesman of the highest order, of conservative and patriotic spirit, of devoted and genuine attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and we present him to the people of this district as our first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cumberland duly appreciate the compliment paid to her distinguished son, the Hon. Robert Strange, in associating his name with one of the highest offices in the gift of the people; and should his nomination be made, the Democracy of the State will rally with fresh zeal and ardor in the Presidential contest.

Resolved, That we will meet our friends of this district in convention at Wilmington on Thursday, the 22d day of April next, to nominate a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and recommend that the chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent us in said convention.

The resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted.

During the evening the meeting was addressed by C. G. Wright, Esq., Hon. J. C. Dobbin, and M. J. McDuffie and J. G. Shepherd, Esq's.

In accordance with the first resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh:

Jas. G. Cook, John Waddill, R. K. Bryan, Arthur Melvin, C. G. Wright, Jas. Byrne, Jas. McKethan, John R. Murchison, Jas. C. Dobbin, G. W. Pegram, L. Bethune, Duncan Shaw, Henry R. King, Silas Douglass, John A. Spears, J. G. Shepherd, Josiah E. Bryan, Alex. Murchison, David G. McDuffie, John L. Bethea, Thos. Mathis, D. McCormick, John H. Cook, Jas. W. Strange, A. J. O'Hanlon, J. S. Dunn, Wm. J. Yates, Jno. Green, Jno. C. Williams, James A. Johnson.

The following were appointed delegates to the District Convention at Wilmington:

Daniel McDiarmid, Jas. R. Gee, Jas. Kirkpatrick, S. Boon, Wm. Cade, M. J. McDuffie, Nathan King, Jas. H. Williams, C. H. Cofield, D. J. McAlister.

On motion of J. E. Bryan, Esq., the chairman of the meeting was appointed a delegate to the State and district Conventions.

Major Leonard moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian, and other democratic papers of the State.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries, the meeting then adjourned.

W. WINSLOW, *Chairman.*

JOHN MCNEILL, } *Secretaries.*
WM. MCDUFFIE, }

DIVISION OF SURRY.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable concourse of people assembled at Holly Springs, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subdivision of Surry County. On motion of Maj. Haymore, Wylie Patterson was called to the Chair, and R. Thompson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman being called upon explained the object of the meeting in a few brief but appropriate remarks, and on motion of Isaac Armfield a committee of ten were appointed to draft resolutions for the further action of the meeting. The committee retired and in a short time reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That we approve of the proposed subdivision of Surry, attaching a portion of Stokes, Wilkes, and Ashe, and thereby forming two counties.

2nd. That as the amount of Territory, which we ask of Stokes, Ashe, and Wilkes, depends entirely upon their charity, we are unwilling to do any thing that will interfere with the present location of their County towns.

3rd. That we approve of the proposed location War Hill, and think it the most suitable place for the County Seat.

4th. That we will not support any man, as a candidate for our next Legislature who is not in favor of the subdivision of the County.

5th. That we approve of the proposed convention to be held at Rockford, Tuesday of February Court, and that the Chairman appoint twenty delegates to attend said convention.

6th. That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the North Carolina Standard, Greensborough Patriot, and People's Press, for publication.

WYLIE PATTERSON, *Chairman.*

R. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

When Daniel Webster was a young man, his father and other judges on the bench wanted him to take the clerk's office, which would have made his family independent. This was 45 years ago. Judge W. set his heart on the clerk's office, and wrote to his son, then at a law school, to come home and take it. His tutor urged Daniel not to act so absurdly as to take the office. Said he; "Once a clerk, always a clerk, you cannot rise; but, go ahead, study hard, and you'll find, though poor, greater evils than poverty—live on no man's favor; eat the bread of independence; be useful to your friends; formidable to your enemies, and you need fear nothing." Daniel started home, told his father what he had concluded on, how he would use his tongue and not his pen in court; that he would be an actor, not a register of other men's actions.

The clerk's office was worth $1500 a year, and the sum roused the cupidity of the father, and Judge W. seemed angry. He rocked his chair slightly, a flash went over his eye, softened by age, but even then black as jet, but it immediately disappeared, and his countenance regained its usual serenity. Parental love and partiality could not, after all, but have been gratified with the son's devotion to an honorable and distinguished profession, and seeming confidence of success in it. "Well, my son," said Judge W., finally, "your mother has always said that you would come to something or nothing, she was not sure which. I think you are now about settling the doubt for her." The Judge never afterwards spoke to his son on the subject.

THE U. S. MINISTER AT MADRID. A Washington correspondent states, on what he says is good authority, that Mr. Barringer, our Minister at Madrid, by his earnest application, obtained the release of the Cuban prisoners before any instructions from our government relating to them reached him. So, also, the pardon and release of Mr. Thrasher were obtained by Mr. Barringer before he received a line from Mr. Webster on the subject, and before the arrival of the special bearer of despatches relating to it from the United States. Mr. Thrasher may be soon expected in this country.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1852.

The Senate was engaged yesterday on the bill granting lands to Iowa, to aid in the construction of Rail Roads.

The House was engaged on the mileage question. Marshall, of California, made a brilliant speech on the treatment of his State by Congress. W.

Kossuth in the West.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12. The speech of Kossuth to the people is again postponed till to-morrow. Delegations from Nashville, Indianapolis, and Louisville have waited upon him. He will go to Indianapolis in about ten days. He will stop at Louisville, if possible, and at Nashville if he concludes to stop at any place between St. Louis and New Orleans. His voice is not sufficiently recovered to be heard by many of the people, and he will therefore address no large assemblies. The members of the Common Council met him to-day and were individually introduced to him. He spoke but a few words to each, and in a low tone of voice.

Madame Pulszky, and others of the Governor's suit, had an interview, to-day, with the "rapping spirits," at the room of the Fox girls, in the Burnet House, and were much surprised at the receipt of correct answers to questions in the Hungarian language.

An Insult to the Austrian Minister.

MOBILE, Feb. 10. Chavalier Hulseman, the Austrian Minister to the United States, who arrived in this city yesterday, was grossly insulted last night by a crowd of persons, composed of Germans, and other foreign residents, who assembled around his hotel, greeting him with jeers and shouts, and closing with a chevarari serenade, of the most discordant sounds. Great indignation is felt by our citizens at the conduct of these disorderly persons; and it is believed there was not a single American citizen among them.

Mr. Hulsemann did not sail in the steamer Philadelphia, from New Orleans, for Havana, on Tuesday, as has been announced.

Gen. Scott for President.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 12. The Whig convention of Genesee county met at Batavia, yesterday, to appoint eight delegates to the district convention. A strong resolution in favor of Gen. Scott for President was adopted.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., of Pennsylcania, reached Richmond last Wednesday evening, to spend a few days with Judge John Y. Mason, one of his colleagues in President Polk's Cabinet.

He paid a visit on Thursday to the House of Delegates, and conversed there with many of the members for some time. He was tendered a complimentary dinner by many of his Democratic friends, but declined accepting it.

JENNY LIND was married by the Protestant Episcopal rigte. She is thirty-one years old, and her husband twenty-four. He is a gentleman, and a man of genius—of Hebrew origin, we believe. We well remember his performances on the piano forte, too good for the popular appreciation, and never deviating from the severity of art to draw out the public plaudits by tricks of clap-trap, which he had dexterity enough to do if he had chosen. On those occasions, Jenny, who was not on the stage at the moment, used often to stand forward in her private box and clap her hands vigorously in right of the audience, who by no means seemed to share her admiration for the pianist. However she understood his merits a great deal better than they did. *N. Y. Tribune.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN LONDON. Louis Napoleon was in London, on a flying visit, on Monday last. We have good authority for stating the fact, incredible as it may appear. He went back, as he came, in disguise, his business being of a strictly private nature. What that business was, we are, of course, unable to say. We can only conjecture—from the romantic attachement known to subsist between the Prince President and the Marquis of Normanby—that the recent desertion of that nobleman has deeply affected the heart of his bosom friend, and that he found the impulse to follow him irresistible. Whether Pylades and Orestes met, and, if so, how they met, and how they parted, "this deponent saith not."

John Bull.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, February 14. Turpentine, $2 35 for soft and $1 45 to $1 50 for hard; spirits turpentine 32 cents per gallon; bacon 10 to 11 cents, according to quality; lard 11 cents; timber, sales of two rafts, one at $9 25 and the other at $12 per M.; corn 65 cents per bushel, wholesale, and 70 to 75 cents from stores; flour $4 25 to $7 50; eggs 15 to 20 cents; butter 18 to 22 cents.

FAYETTEVILLE, February 14. Bacon 10½ to 11½; cotton, several lots arrived and sold at 7⅞ to 7⅞ cents; cotton yarns 15 cents; flour $4 50 to $5; corn 90 to 95 cents; wheat 85 to 90; oats 50 to 60; molasses, Cuba, 24 to 26 cents.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 14. No change in tobacco—sales at from $3 to $6 50 according to quality; cotton quiet with sales at 7⅞ cents; flour, dull at an advance of 25 cents per barrel, and selling at $4 75; bacon, sides, 9½ to 9¾ cents; lard 9½ to 10 cents; lime $1 12½ to $1 50 according to quality.

TARBOROUGH, February 14. Light sales of corn at from $2 50 to $2 75 per barrel; cotton 7 cents; sales of about 200 barrels turpentine at $2 to $2 10—scrape 40 cents per hundred pounds. Tar $1. A heavy rain during the week, which had raised the river sufficiently for flat-boat navigation.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday morning the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, ROBERT K. BRYAN, Esq., of Fayetteville, Editor of the North Carolinian, to Miss H. S. LOFTIN.

DIED.

In this County, near Holly Springs, on the 8th inst., of pneumonia, the Father and Son, the only inmates of the dwelling. The son, Sanders Norris, died at 3½ o'clock, A. M. in his 36th year, and was buried within one hundred yards of where he was born. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a member of the Sons of Temperance.

The Father, Needham Norris, died at 7½ o'clock P. M. in his 77th year. He was born in Johnston County, N. C. near Smithfield, raised near where be settled in 1800, where he lived and died. He was a member of the Baptist Church for 50 years, one of the members that organized the Raleigh Baptist Association in 1804—a firm supporter of all benevolent institutions, and a strong advocate for the cause of Temperance for many years.

The writer can truly say, that from all appearance, they died without an enemy on earth.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

[COM.

In Moore county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Margaret Murchison, consort of Duncan Murchison, Sr., aged 83 years. Also, on the 4th. Miss Flora Murchison, daughter of the above, aged about 46 years.

In Edgecombe county, on Thursday of last week, Mrs. Nancy Johnson, aged 107 years and 30 days. She retained the use of her faculties in a remarkable degree to the time of her death, and was perfectly resigned to her fate. *Tarboro' Southernor.*

Wake Medical Society. A Meeting of the Medical Society of Wake County will be held in Raleigh, on this (Tuesday) evening, the 17th inst.

Feb. 17, 1852.

Democratic Meeting.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Granville County will be held at Oxford, on Tuesday of March Court next, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and to transact other business of importance to the party. MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 14, 1852.

MOLASSES.

225 HDDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES, New Crop, just received by

POTTER & KIDDER.

WILMINGTON, N. C. }
Feb. 12, 1852. } 27—3t.

$15,000 WANTED!

WANTED to borrow, on time and undoubted security, Fifteen thousand dollars. Apply at the Standard office, and the name of the person desiring to borrow will be given.

February 14, 1852. 30—6tpd.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice President will be elected; and we shall have, in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers.*

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—let us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1852.

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co. }
RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852. }

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premium Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,
JNO C. PARTRIDGE,
Secretary.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

City Fire Companies.

THE citizens of Raleigh are hereby notified to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies—two of said Companies to consist of forty men each, and the other of twenty men—the first two to be known as Fire Companies number 1 and 2—and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company—in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire."

Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constable with their names, on or before Saturday, the 28th day of February, 1852; on which day, if the prescribed number (one hundred) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Companies are exempt by act of Assembly from military duty during their term of service, except in case of hostile invasion.

W. D. HAYWOOD.
Intendant.

Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1851. 29—td.

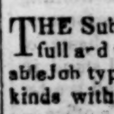
DALKEITH FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the tract of land in Warren county, late the residence of Alexander A. Austin, containing four hundred and twelve acres, situated thirteen miles south-east from Warrenton and four miles from Grove Hill, and is one of the best improved residences in the county, the buildings being all new and in good condition. It is situated in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood, affording excellent spring and well water, and is without question one of the healthiest places in Warren county. The dwelling house is forty by thirty-six feet, two stories high with a basement the full length and width of the building, and affording a good dining room and two other rooms. Every needful out building well arranged for the convenient accommodation of a large family is found on the premises. It would make a most delightful summer residence for any person in the lower country desirous of spending the summers in a more healthy situation, and to such person it is more especially recommended. The land is offered at a low price, and on long credit if desired. For further information inquire of John Burges, Esq., near the plantation, or of Col. A Joyner, at Weldon. M. W. AUSTIN.

February 10, 1852. 907—4t.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS, Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.



Sign of the Big Watch,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

January, 1852. 19—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

EXTRA new hulled Buckwheat Flour.
A lot of superior Goshen Butter.
Just to hand. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect,

JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—t1stM.

Hardscrabble, or Vineyard, for Sale.

THE subscribers, as Executors of Richard Hines, dec'd., offer for sale the tract of Land, situated about four miles West of Raleigh, on the Hillsboro' Road, adjoining the land of Col. J. T. C. Wiatt, and others, and known as Hardscrabble, or the Vineyard, containing

One Hundred and Sixty-two Acres.

Upon the land there are two negro houses, stables, &c., a never-failing Spring of water—a large Vineyard of scuppernong and other grapes—a great number and variety of first-rate fruit trees—and a fine meadow which yields about fifteen stacks of hay.

ALSO.

A small track of Piney-woods land situated about four miles West of Raleigh, and adjoining the land of E. B. Freeman, Esq. Upon the premises there is a common log house.

If the above property is not disposed of before, at private sale, it will be offered to the highest bidder sometime during February Court.

WM. R. SMITH,
PETER E. HINES. } Ex'rs.

January 30, 1852. 905—3t.w.

Dunnsville Male Academy,

BEAUTIFULLY situated nine miles North of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and only six miles South of Wake Forest College, will open its first session with a well selected Instructor, on the first Monday in February, 1852.

TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION:

Primary English Branches,	$6,25
Higher, do.	7,50
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	10,00
French, extra,	5,00

Board may be easily obtained convenient to the School and in respectable houses, at $30 per session of five months. From every convenience adapted to science and literature, we solicit a due regard from all that wish to acquire an Education.

JNO. O. JEFFREYS,
JACOB HUNTER,
JAS. G. JEFFREYS,
NATH'L. DUNN,
PETERSON DUNN,
JOSEPH YEARGIN,
Trustees.

January 21, 1852. 904—4w.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 26—6m.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State. }

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

Town Lots for Sale on Deep River.

THE undersigned Commissioners will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of March, unless previously disposed of, a number of lots in the Town of Willcox. The certainty of the River being made navigable remains no longer a doubt, and this site situated at the highest point of the present improvement, with the immense bed of coal recently discovered on the adjoining land, must surely hold out inducements for Merchants, Mechanics, and Artisans, which no other point on the River possesses. The location is healthy and finely situated—a Mineral Spring of curative, properties with others of neverfailing water. There is nothing wanted at this location, but men of enterprise to make this the central point of trade for many of the western and north-eastern counties in North Carolina.

W. D. HARRINGTON,
C. CHALMERS,
WILLIAM WATSON,
JNO. A. CHALMERS,
WM. P. WILLCOX, } Commis's.

January 16, 1852. 904—4t.w.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY.
In the County of Nottoway,
In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August. The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E. G Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do.; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E. Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C. Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm Gills, do., M. D. I'Anson, do; Mr. Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R. K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, H. of R; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va

A. G. A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1351. 898—w6w.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindles,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.

for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.
At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil.

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing,) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of

WM'S., HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21 1852. 24—

A LOT of Thomastown Lime.
Just to hand
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

The Subscribers have entered into copartnership in the Saddlery and Harness Business, and are prepared to serve the public promptly and in the best manner. They have on hand

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments; and all work left with them will be executed with despatch and to the satisfaction of customers.

One of the firm being the patentee of *Fisher's celebrated patent adjustable Spring-Saddle,* this Saddle will be made to order, and warranted to be pleasant and agreeable.

George Fisher returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him; and G. & J. Fisher hope, by strict attention to business, to mer it still further orders and patronage.

☞ We expect to keep on hand a few first-rate BUGGIES, and will give bargains to such as may wish to purchase.

Our establishment is on the corner of the lot fronting Fayetteville Street occupied by J. T. Marriott, Esq., and opposite Williams, Haywood & Co.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFFERSON FISHER.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 25—

As I am anxious to close my old business, all persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up. GEORGE FISHER.

January 27, 1852. 25—s.w.2m.

Register and Star copy Weekly two months.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1851.

Agnes Jones, (widow,) or the Heirs at Law of James J. Jones, dec'd.—*Petition for Dower.*

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in February next, and then and there to answer unto the several matters and things alleged, and set forth in said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, and the Petition heard exparte as to them.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3rd Monday of November, A D., 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1851. 901—6w.

State of North Carolina—FRANKLIN Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1851. John Winston *vs.* Silas Winston— Attachment levied on Land.

In this case the attachment being returned to Court, "Levied on the interest Silas Winston has in five hundred and eight acres of Land, lying on the waters of Brandy Creek, adjoining the Lands of Nathan Green, Thomas Alston, Robert Hicks, and others.

And it appearing to the Court that Silas Winston resides beyonds the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Silas Winston, to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Franklin on the 2nd Monday of March, 1852, and replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him, and his interest in the land condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of December, A. D. 1851.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.

—Fal Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of thi State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso,* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court. to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court ooffice, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62 1-2.) 887—6w.

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1852. Joseph J. Williams *vs.* Thomas Burnett and others.

To MR. THOMAS BURNETT—*Sir:* You are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next and plead, answer or demur to the allegations of plaintiff's bill of complaint in this case, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, this, the 15th day of January, A. D., 1852. C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Jan. 15th, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 904—w6w.

ONE Cent Reward, and no thanks, for the apprehension of James Sanderford, an apprentice of mine, who left my employment the last day of January last. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing the said Sanderford. He had on when he left, a striped pair of pantaloons, all cotton, and a common woolen and cotton coat, and a small wool hat, pretty much worn. STEPHEN LOWE.

Wake County, February 4, 1852. 27—3t.

Normal College.

THE next session will commence on the 31 of March at which time all who intend to enter during the term should be present. Carriages for conveyance to the College, will leave the following places on the 2nd: Greensborough, at 10 o'clock, Ashboro' at 10, and Lexington at 10. B. CRAVEN, *President.*

January 25, 1852. 26—td.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or Poor Man's Friend, in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide. This book points out in plain language, free from doctor's terms, the disease's of men, women, and children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for he benefit of families. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Jan. 10, 1852.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, 1851.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. *One gross for sale by*
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Important to Miller & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

JANUARY, 1852.

THE co-partnership of HEARTT & LITCHFORD has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the Firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted by account or note will greatly oblige the subscribers by calling at the old stand, next door to Williams, Haywood & Co., where they will find J. J. Litchford, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the Firm.

L. E. HEARTT,
J. J. LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, January 20th, 1852. 23—2w.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having entered into a co-partnership under the firm of HEARTT & JONES in the store heretofore occupied by Heartt & Litchford, would respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage o liberally bestowed upon the old firm. Intending to ay in our goods for cash, we will be enabled to offer inducements to cash or *punctual* customers to buy from us.

L. E. HEARTT,
R. M. JONES.

Raleigh, January 20th, 1852. 23—2w.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In iespect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situatron, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste.

FOR whitening and preserving the Teeth, cleansing the mouth, and purifying the breath. Charcoal is a powerful disinfecting agent; and when made from proper materials, is considered by the most eminent physicians aed medical writers, to be the safest Dentifrice in use. The only obstacle to its more general use, has been its dusty nature, which, in the form now offered, is entirely avoided. This preparation contains no other substances except such as are necessary to prepare it in this form, which of themselves are perfectly safe, and induce a healthy condition of the mouth. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Dec. 1851.

SAVAGE AND MEARES,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

PRICE $1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Dec. 1851.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,
Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails. screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County. North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

Late Publications.

THE Manufacture of Steel; containing the practice and principles of working and making steel—a hand book for blacksmiths and workers in steel and iron, wagon-makers, die-sinkers, cutlers, and manufacturers of files and hardware, of steel and iron, and for men of science and art; by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, author of the "Manufacturer of Iron," &c., &c., 16mo., scarlet cloth.

The Year Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art; exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and geography, meterology and astronomy, by John Jimbs, editor of "The Arcana of Science and Art," 16mo., 320 pages, scarlet cloth.

Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by Miss Benger, author of "Anne Boleyn," with a finely graved portrait and fac simile, uniform with "The Secret and Historical Memoirs of Josephine," 2 vols., post 8 vo., just ready, cloth, extra gilt.

Secret and Historical Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, first Wife of the Emperor Napoleon, by Mad'lle. Le Normand, 3d edition, with engravings, 2 vols. post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Queens of France, by Mrs Forbes Bush, with portraits of Maria Antoinette, &c., just ready, a new and beautiful edition, uniform with the foregoing work, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France; by Madame Campan, First Lady to the Bed-Chamber to the Queen; uniform in size and style with "Secret Memois of the Empress Josephine," in 2 vols. with a portrait, post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., by Miss Benger, from the third London edition, uniform with "Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," 1 vol., post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Lady's Historical Library, comprising Memoirs of the Most Celebrated Women in History; uniform style with the "Queens of England," scarlet clotth, extra.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities by Miss Sinclair, 12mo., cloth, gilt.

Leigh Hunt's Miscellanies, 500 pages, cloth, gilt.

American Flower Garden Directory, 1851, fourth edition, revised and enlarged, by Robert Buist; the best practical work extant—10,000 copies have been sold, cloth, extra gilt.

American Farmer's Cyclopedia and Dictionary of Affairs, with engravings, from the last London edition, with numerous additions relative to this country by Governeur Emerson, royal 8vo, 1156 pp. 17 plates, full bound.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

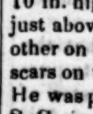
Raleigh, January 12th, 1852. 20—

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE. By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the
North Carolina Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

$99 REWARD.



BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.,
Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

A BRILLIANT ERA,
NEED AND OPPRESSION AVAUNT.
PYFER & CO,

The acknowledged favorites of the "Goddess Fortune" for a long period in selling Brilliant Prizes; are still cheered by her bland and smiling influence, and will ever be, if there is calculation to be made from the past. The last month was one of unparallelled success to the patrons of this Old Established and far-famed House. Those who have never tried this easy mode of gaining a Fortune, should at once seize the present opportunity,

THE FIRST ORDER

Has time after time, secured for the correspondents of this far-famed Prize Agency an independence for life. The poet has truly said,

——Riches, without thee,
Life is a blank, all history silent.

How many men, with spirits as noble, and sensibilities as fine as ever added lustre to the mind of man, have toiled from day to day to earn a paltry pittance, for the support of a fond and doating wife, and his cherished offspring, until his constitution worn out by incessant labor, yielded to the weight of accumulated hardships, and sent him to "sleep with his fathers," bequeathing to his helpless wife and fatherless children, a legacy of Poverty, Misery and Woe. How many fathers look around on their growing children, unblest with the inestimable treasures of learning, and drop a silent tear, as the reflection in all its overwhelming force bursts upon him, that those "pledges of love" are growing up like untutored savages, and he curses in the bitterness of his heart, the "Iron Fortune" that has denied to him the means of educating his children, while it has enabled others to "entrance listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence." Is this picture of human affairs too highly colored? We answer, No! And if you ask us if this ex parte apportionment of Fortune can be changed, we answer yes!

THE REMEDY IS AT HAND!

Thousands have tried it, and in the history of some of the wealthiest families in the country may you read its efficacy. All that is required is "an order," (and the very first one may attain your wishes,) with an enclosure of cash, drafts, or Prize Tickets, to our world renowned and truly fortunate Agency, and with our intercession in your behalf, were you the most unlucky person in existence, Fortune will smile on your efforts.

☞ We have in the office now the $35,000 Prize, the $15,000 prize, (both sent to S. Carolina,) and the $4,250 sent to Nashville, Tenn., *all paid,* and we shall be very happy to show them to our country friends who may wish to have the ocular demonstration of our great luck.

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1852.

Date Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2	$30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
5	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
9	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
12	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	18 drawn	15	60 00
16	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
17	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
18	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
19	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
20	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
23	25,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	8	25 00
24	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	22 00
25	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	65,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

January 31, 1852. 25—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

JUST ARRIVED,
AT PROCTER'S.
Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful
WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,
Also, a variety of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE. The North Carolina Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, 1851. 12—

FORM BOOK.—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

TOOTH SOAP, practical experience has proved this to be one of the greatest inventions of the age for purifying the breath and cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Only give it a trial.

P. F. PESCUD has just received 1 gro. of the above and if you wish to supply call soon.

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

COLOGNE WATER, of German and American manufacture—a very superior article. Also, a fresh supply of Fenner's Pomade Divine, a most delightful preparation. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

EXTRA new hulled Buckwheat Flour.
A lot of superior Goshen Butter.
Just to hand. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—